



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-141
Wednesday
22 July 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-141

CONTENTS

22 July 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

Congo

Further on Arrest of Foreign 'Guests' at Airport	2
Premier's Office Comments [Brazzaville Radio]	2
Presidency Makes 'Clarification' [Brazzaville Radio]	2
Defense Ministry Statement [Brazzaville Radio]	3
Partial Election Results Released [Brazzaville Radio]	3

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

FORD To Elect One Presidential Candidate [Nairobi TV]	4
---	---

Somalia

Security Situation in Baidoa Said 'Very Unstable' [Mogadishu Radio]	4
---	---

Tanzania

Home Affairs Minister on Arrest of DP Officials [Dar es Salaam Radio]	4
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UN Envoy Vance Arrives 21 Jul To Begin Mission [SAPA]	5
Meets De Klerk, Ministers [SAPA]	5
Evaluation of Boipatong Investigation Submitted [SAPA]	6
'Sharply Critical' of Police [Umtata Radio]	6
Goldstone Regrets Leak [SAPA]	6
Goldstone Says Commission To Protect Witnesses [SAPA]	6
Business, Labor 'Less Optimistic' About Accord [SAPA]	7
West Rand Townships Declared 'Unrest Areas' [SAPA]	7
ANC Continuing Regional Mass Action Campaign	8
Clashes in Ciskei [Umtata Radio]	8
Arrests After Sit-Ins, Demonstrations [SAPA]	8
Further Report [SAPA]	8
Zulu King Meets With ANC Delegation 21 July [SAPA]	8
'White Surrender' Said Behind ANC Success [PATRIOT 17 Jul]	9
* Border Area Operations, Security Outlined [PARATUS Apr]	10
* Strategy for Rural Security Operations Viewed [PARATUS Apr]	11
* Third Army Division Formed in Reorganization [PARATUS May]	13
* Development of Technopark Near Stellenbosch [WEEKEND ARGUS 6 Jun]	14
* Joint Venture With Moscow-Based Sovlux [ENGINEERING NEWS 12 Jun]	15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Chipenda Dismisses Resignation From MPLA Posts [Luanda Radio]	16
FLEC-FAC Spokesman on Hostages, Activities [Luanda Radio]	17
Opposition Parties Discuss Economic Programs [Luanda Radio]	17
UNITA Criticized for Deals With South Africans [Luanda Radio]	17
* Portuguese Investment by Sector Reviewed [Lisbon EXPRESSO 13 Jun]	17
* Cabindan Bishop on Independence Aspirations [Lisbon SABADO 20 Jun]	18

Lesotho

Official Thanks Britain for Aiding Democratization [Maseru Radio]	20
---	----

Mozambique

Dhlakama Expects To Meet Chissano 31 Jul-3 Aug [Maputo Radio]	21
UN Report Confirms Renamo Chemical Agent Use [Maputo Radio]	21
'Substantial Differences' at Rome Talks Noted [Maputo Radio]	21
Students in Moscow Suspend Strike, Leave Embassy [Maputo Radio]	22

Zambia

Chiluba Pledges To Investigate Corruption Charges [Lusaka Radio]	22
--	----

Zimbabwe

Mugabe on Food Aid, Land Acquisition Program [SAPA]	22
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

Parliament Rejects Bill on Tax Exemption for Firms [LA VOIE 16 Jul]	24
Paper on Visits by IMF, Burkina Faso Heads [LA VOIE 20 Jul]	24

Liberia

ULIMO-NPFL Fighting Approaching Monrovia [London International]	26
NPFL Says Attempt on Taylor's Life Foiled [AFP]	27
ECOMOG Urges ULIMO, NPFL To Cease Hostilities [Monrovia Radio]	27

Nigeria

Candidate Denies Reports of Offering To Step Down [DAILY TIMES 24 Jun]	27
--	----

Mozambique

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said in an interview with Paris international that he expected to meet President Joaquim Chissano, Maputo radio reported. The talks, which will take place in Rome between July 31 and August 3, will focus on "the creation of a single army; control over the security services; and suspension of certain articles of the Constitution." No confirmation of the meeting was received from the Mozambican Government.

South Africa

President de Klerk and several ministers meet with UN special envoy Cyrus Vance, SAPA reported. De Klerk said he had explained the "government's broad attitude" on violence and constitutional development.

The chairman of the Goldstone Commission announced that an "independent, expert evaluation" of the police investigation into the Boipatong massacre had been submitted, SAPA reported. Citing the BBC, Umtata radio said the report was "sharply critical" of the police. In a statement carried by SAPA, Judge Goldstone criticized the leak of information about certain aspects of the report and asked that comment be withheld until the full report became available.

Liberia

Despite denials by NPFL leader Charles Taylor of clashes between his forces and those of ULIMO, London international reported that the fighting was moving closer to Monrovia. Commercial and relief vehicles were reportedly unable to travel from Monrovia to Bomi and Cape Mount Counties due to the "deteriorating security situation."

Meanwhile, AFP reported that Taylor's forces said they had foiled an attempt on his life by the interim government and "some elements" of the ECOMOG peacekeeping force.

Congo

Further on Arrest of Foreign 'Guests' at Airport

Premier's Office Comments

AB2107220092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Statement issued by the Office of the Prime Minister in Brazzaville on 21 July]

[Text] On 17 July, our security forces arrested three people at the Maya-Maya International Airport who were carrying Israeli and Algerian passports and who introduced themselves as special guests of the Presidency. Who, precisely, are these three guests? Until investigations provide us with their exact identity, we wonder whether they are the agricultural specialists they claimed to be upon arrival, telephone experts, or something else connected with the contents of their luggage.

The ministers of defense and interior, the chief of general staff, the inspector general of police, a military armorer, and a number of competent personalities noted that the travelers' equipment included, among other things, bulletproof vests, bomb detonators, timers, and remote control devices. The examiners know the difference between agricultural and telecommunications equipment and terrorist equipment.

The Office of the Prime Minister wonders how official guests can land in a country with false identities. How can agricultural engineers say they came to repair telecommunications systems when we have our own countrymen who are competent in these fields? It transpires that neither the minister of posts and telecommunications nor the managing director of the National Posts and Telecommunications Board was aware of these projects. It appears strange to the Office of the Prime Minister that a French national should recruit Moroccan agricultural specialists with false Israeli passports to repair the presidential telephone.

Furthermore, repairing the telecommunications system does not seem to be a priority a few months before the end of the transitional period, since the incoming president will establish his own communications system. The entire Congolese people have already been informed of the comings and goings of these so-called experts in tomato cultivation and telephones. Also, the prime minister, who has always been eager to continue the democratic process to the end in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, calls for the vigilance of the people to bar the way to saboteurs of our democracy. Legal investigations continue. We have every confidence in the ability of our police and our legal system to shed all necessary light on this affair.

Presidency Makes 'Clarification'

AB2207063592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 0700 GMT 21 Jul 92

["Clarification" issued by the Presidency in Brazzaville on 21 July; read by Fulmen Ayessa, presidential communications adviser]

[Text] It is painful to observe that the transition is ending in the way it began—in lies and provocation. For 12 months, the Congolese people were subjected to intensive media propaganda, all sorts of matters and all types of scandals while false coups d'etat were invented. The most minor road accident, fire, or act of vandalism was always maliciously exploited and attributed to imaginary people. The commissions of inquiry which were set up amid a great hullabaloo never submitted their conclusions or proof to inform the populace. It has always been voluntarily kept in darkness and psychosis. That is really too much! Today, the same experts in lies and manipulation think that it is their duty, by the way of a debauched and vicious statement, to reply to a general communique from the Presidency of the Republic, which only sought to inform the people of the order placed by its services for a consignment of communications equipment.

Those provocateurs went as far in their effrontery and lies as to claim that the defense minister and the chief of defense staff confirmed the dangerous nature of the equipment in question. Interrogated by the head of state, Generals Ngolo and Mokoko formally denied ever participating in any investigation, and they will personally inform the people fully of that. Furthermore, the experts they appointed for this task could not have access to the equipment which, according to the police services, was already under seal. As can be seen, there is obvious willingness to hide the truth.

The Presidency of the Republic is once again anxious to reassure the public that this equipment is not of a military or a dangerous nature. Also, those currently detained were expected and their names were given to the commander of the Maya-Maya security service through the 15 July letter No. 386MDN/FAC/UMG/SRTR. Can any rational person believe that if these people were indeed the mercenaries they are alleged to be, then the Presidency of the Republic's services would have made their arrival known to the National Security Directorate? Can one believe that during a Paris to Brazzaville flight via Lisbon, French and Portuguese customs agent ignored war equipment? This is why the Presidency demands an international inquiry.

The Presidency of the Republic is outraged by such vile behavior on the part of some unscrupulous people who fear neither God nor man and who have no notion of respect for the state. Furthermore, those people want the populace to entrust them with their destiny. The president warns those inexperienced fire starters against such

further irresponsible behavior. He also says he will tolerate them no longer. The people are asked to remember this.

Defense Ministry Statement

*WA2207123092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Statement issued by the Ministry of National Defense in Brazzaville on 21 July; read by Colonel Gilbert Mokoko]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense, very surprised by the contents of the earlier communique, is anxious to make a denial. Informed by the Directorate of the National Police about the seizure of equipment from foreign individuals at the Maya-Maya Airport, the Ministry of National Defense called on the Ministry of Interior to check the equipment's destination and report the results to the transitional authorities before revealing any information.

The Ministry of National Defense formally denies appraising this equipment or its strict military nature, as no reports on it were available. The Ministry of National Defense believes that in so serious an affair concerning the security of our people, all precautions should be taken so that our people are properly informed, especially in this electoral period.

The Ministry of National Defense states that this equipment was never presented to the ministers of defense and interior nor to the chief of defense staff. The Ministry of National Defense categorically demands that all light be shed on this affair, to include calling in foreign experts, if necessary.

[Signed] Brigadier General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, chief of defense staff

Partial Election Results Released

*AB2207091092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The final results of the second round of the legislative elections are still expected. It should be noted, however, that in the region of Brazzaville, the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development [MCDDI], the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy [UPADS], and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] are leading. In the Pointe-Noire region, UPADS and the Rally for Democracy and Social Progress [RDPS] are leading, while in the Pool region, especially at Boko, the leading parties are the RNDP [National Rally for Democracy and Progress], the MCDDI, and the MPC [Patriotic Movement of the Congo]. Some independent candidates are also said to be doing well there. At Louingi, the MCDDI, UNAPAS [expansion unknown], and two independent candidates are leading, and finally, at Loukanga, Chairman Gabriel Bokilo's National Union is leading.

Kenya**FORD To Elect One Presidential Candidate***EA2107164592 Nairobi KTN Television
in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The four FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] presidential hopefuls this morning declared that they will support the winning candidate from the party in the forthcoming elections. The interim chairman, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, maintained that FORD is a united party and would elect a sole candidate to run for president on a FORD ticket. The four—Kenneth Matiba, Martin Shikuku, Masinde Muliro, and Oginga Odinga—reiterated that none of them would defect if defeated in the elections. The interim chairman of FORD was addressing a press conference attended by the four presidential hopefuls.

[Begin Odinga recording] As Kenyans are aware, we four have already declared our intention to vie for the presidential seat on a FORD ticket. This does not rule out any other FORD member or members coming forward. But some people are under the misconception that all the four of us will be facing Moi, who is expected to stand on a KANU [Kenya African National Union] ticket. That is not the case, because the FORD members will soon nominate, elect only one candidate to face Moi. [end recording]

Somalia**Security Situation in Baidoa Said 'Very Unstable'***EA2107165592 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] Reports from Baidoa say the security situation in the town is very unstable after fighting and [word indistinct] took place. Reports from Bay region add that the fighting in Baidoa between the inhabitants of the area and those who call themselves the Alliance followed looting by the Alliance of food destined for the needy people of Bay region.

The SONNA reporter for Bay region, Farah Umar, alias Farah Bay, says heavy weapons, including mortars, were used in the fighting. Lives and property were lost. Six people were killed and others were injured. Our reporter also said that this brought about the evacuation of Baidoa town, which is in addition to the severe starvation prevalent there which has claimed many lives. He said the mortality rate has increased to about 7,000 dead within a week, which has been confirmed by the international organization based in Somalia.

Tanzania**Home Affairs Minister on Arrest of DP Officials***EA2107162092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Text] The minister for home affairs, Brother Augustine Mrema, has said the government will bring Reverend Christopher Mtikila of the Democratic Party [DP], who was arrested in Dodoma last week for holding an illegal public meeting, to court. Mrema told reporters that Mtikila had held this meeting deliberately so that if the government took action he would have an opportunity to deceive the world that the Government of Tanzania was violating human rights.

Brother Mrema said that before Mtikila went to Dodoma, he held two rallies in Dar es Salaam and finding that the government took no action, he thought he could continue to break the law and that the government would continue to keep silent. He said that in his meetings, Mtikila abused the Revolutionary Party, the government and its leaders, adding that the attorney general was analyzing the issues in order to prefer charges against Mtikila and his 10 followers who were arrested in Dodoma.

Minister Mrema once again reminded Tanzanians that any political group would be contravening the law if it convened public meetings or got involved in activities before obtaining a certificate of temporary or permanent registration.

UN Envoy Vance Arrives 21 Jul To Begin Mission

MB2207061992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2057 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] Johannesburg July 21 SAPA—United Nations special envoy Cyrus Vance arrived in South Africa on Tuesday evening to begin a 10-day mission aimed at getting constitutional negotiations back on track.

The veteran statesman is due to meet State President F W de Klerk and various other top government ministers on Wednesday, before he begins talks with representatives of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Thursday.

The 75-year-old special envoy was appointed by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali followed a special Security Council debate on South Africa last week.

According to the UN Security Council's Resolution 765, Mr Vance is charged with consulting all South African political parties.

He is then expected to provide the Council as soon as possible with a set of recommendations to "assist in bringing an effective end to violence and in creating conditions for negotiations leading towards a peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa".

Mr Vance will also meet representatives of religious, business and trade union organisations, particularly the SA Chamber of Business, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], the SA Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs, the Congress of SA Trade Unions, as well as other signatories to the National Peace Accord.

It is not known whether any white rightwing political parties or organisations have asked to meet the special envoy, although Mr Vance has given the assurance he was prepared to meet anyone wishing to see him.

On Monday however the whites-only Conservative Party dismissed Mr Vance's mission as international interference in South Africa's domestic affairs.

ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela will be visiting the Middle East and the Olympic Games in Barcelona during Mr Vance's historic visit.

On his arrival at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport, the former US secretary of state said he had come to South Africa at "an incredible moment" in the country's efforts to achieve the goal of a peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

Mr Vance said he was sure that he could rely on the full co-operation of all parties.

He added that South Africans had the "best wishes and full support of the international community".

Asked if international involvement in South Africa would increase following his visit, Mr Vance said he "would certainly hope not".

Four senior UN officials are accompanying Mr Vance on his mission. They are former "chef de cabinet" of the UN secretary-general, Indian national Mr Virendra Dayal; UN Director of Political Affairs Mr Hisham Omayad of Ghana; political affairs officer Mr Shola Omoregie; and Ms Carole Davis, secretary in the Department of Political Affairs.

Meets De Klerk, Ministers

MB2207091792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0846 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 22 SAPA—United Nations special envoy Cyrus Vance met State President F W de Klerk and several cabinet ministers in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Mr de Klerk told reporters at the Union Buildings he had informed Mr Vance and his delegation of the government's attitude towards violence and constitutional negotiations and the steps the government had taken in this regard.

Wednesday's meeting lasted one hour and 45 minutes.

Mr Vance, a former American secretary of state, is in the country on a 10-day fact-finding mission following United Nations Resolution 765 mandating him to recommend measures to end the violence and to create conditions for negotiations.

"I used the opportunity to on the issue of violence and on the issue of constitutional negotiations inform Mr Vance and his delegation of the government's broad attitude, points of view and steps that we have taken, and are taking," Mr de Klerk said.

Mr Vance and his delegation, consisting of four senior UN officials, will meet various cabinet ministers during the course of Wednesday for more detailed discussions on violence, law and order and constitutional development.

Also present at the brief photo-call at the Union Buildings were Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, Minister of State Affairs Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

Mr Vance is expected to meet African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party officials on Thursday, while the cabinet will retreat to an undisclosed venue outside Pretoria for a two-day "bush summit".

Mr Vance is expected to also have discussions with other political, religious, business and trade union leaders, and other signatories to the National Peace Accord.

Mr Vance did not speak at the photo-call.

Evaluation of Boipatong Investigation Submitted*MB2207082092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0721 GMT 22 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 22 SAPA—The chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, on Wednesday announced in Pretoria that an independent, expert evaluation of the police investigation into the Boipatong massacre on June 17 had been completed.

The evaluation, headed by Dr P A J Waddington, of Reading University, England, was available in Pretoria for any party wishing to challenge material or the relevant findings. The committee, on request, would hear such contrary evidence.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the report was being made public to allow parties appearing at the Boipatong enquiry on August 5 to prepare adequately.

Sketching the background to the report, Mr Justice Goldstone said on June 24 this year, he was requested by State President F W de Klerk, at the suggestion of the SA Police, to appoint one or more experts to evaluate the police investigation into the massacre.

However, the report was not one in which the commission or any staff member participated.

"It (the report) does not represent or reflect any findings or opinions of the commission or committee investigating the Boipatong massacre, whether in general or in relation to the conduct of the South African Police," said Mr Justice Goldstone.

He added the findings and opinions in the report are those of the experts appointed by the commission and were based on untested information given to them.

Thus, the commission, the committee of enquiry into the Boipatong massacre and the SA Police were in no way bound by the report.

'Sharply Critical' of Police*MB2207084792 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 22 Jul 92*

[Text] An inquiry by a British legal expert into the Boipatong massacre investigation, has been sharply critical of the South African Police [SAP].

More than 40 people were killed in the massacre last month, which led to the ANC's [African National Congress] pullout of constitutional talks with the government. The BBC reports that the study by Peter Waddington, who is a criminal investigations expert from Reading University in Britain, has uncovered great shortcomings and failures in police planning and command systems, but the study found no evidence of SAP

complicity in the massacre. Waddington was assisted in his investigations by two detectives from the Metropolitan Police.

He carried out his investigations at the request of Justice Richard Goldstone, who heads the Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation. The report is expected to be published later this week.

Goldstone Regrets Leak*MB2207085792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0823 GMT 22 Jul 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Justice Richard Goldstone: "Statement by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, Chairman Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation"]

[Text] To my regret I learnt this morning that aspects of the report of Dr P A J Waddington on the South African Police investigation into the Boipatong massacre were leaked to the BBC.

On past occasions the commission has been concerned that public statements have been made, not on the context of its reports and statements, but on second and third hand reports on them.

In effect this has resulted in misrepresenting the commission's statements and reports and their being used out of context.

In order that considered responses be made to the Waddington report, copies were given yesterday to appropriate parties on their assurance that the embargo until 10am tomorrow (Thursday) would be respected. The source of the leaked report is not known to me.

I earnestly request that no comment on the Waddington report be made on the basis of the incomplete leaked information, which is out of context, and that interested parties reserve comment until the full report has been made available tomorrow.

Goldstone Says Commission To Protect Witnesses*MB2207135692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1242 GMT 22 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 22 SAPA—The Department of Justice would promulgate regulations within days to give the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation powers to offer adequate witness protection. This was revealed on Wednesday [22 July] by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, when he was interviewed by a foreign television crew. SAPA was a party to the exclusive interview.

Saying lawyers had often told the commission and its committees that some witnesses feared reprisal if they testified, Mr Justice Goldstone said it was important

that the public was reassured. "I think it's important that the public must be reassured, apart from the witnesses' own reassurance, that anybody who has relevant evidence to give to the commission must not fear. We must take all reasonable steps to ensure witnesses receive adequate protection," Mr Justice Goldstone said. He did not reveal the nature of the regulations, apart from saying they would be promulgated within days.

Asked whether some of the commission's findings were even-handed to ensure political objectivity, the judge said there was no conscious effort to maintain no bias. "I hope I have not been sensitive for political reasons. As far as I am concerned, there is only one main item on the commission's agenda, and that is to expose the truth.

"If that makes any particular party uncomfortable or unhappy, so be it. But, one aspect I have found depressing and regrettable is the use some political organisations and parties have made of simply latching onto what is in their interests and using it either out of context or without reference to criticism of them contained in the report. But that is the nature of political life."

On whether he was hopeful the current violence would end, Mr Justice Goldstone replied that he was an optimist. "By nature, I am an optimist and still have sufficient confidence in the goodwill in all South Africans of all walks of life, of every colour and grouping to believe that at the end of the day, and I hope that it not too long in the future, that we will find a solution.

"For that reason, I certainly welcome the important interest of the international community in ending the violence," said Mr Justice Goldstone.

Business, Labor 'Less Optimistic' About Accord

MB2207131192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Text] Johannesburg July 22 SAPA—Business and labour leaders were locked in separate talks on Wednesday in Johannesburg in a last ditch attempt to get the backing of their constituencies for a labour accord aimed at averting a protracted national shutdown called by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] from August 3.

Sources on both sides of the two week old secret negotiations were less optimistic that the draft accord, hammered out last Friday, would be adopted at a meeting due to start at 5.30pm on Wednesday.

The meeting between the SA Coordinating Council on Labour Affairs (SACCOLA) and COSATU had first been planned for Tuesday.

A hurriedly convened meeting of the smaller drafting committee was held in its place on Tuesday night where, SAPA, reliably learnt, COSATU called for changes to the draft accord.

Some sectors of business were already reluctant to back an accord which they argued would draw them closer to the giant trade union federation and its alliance partners, the African National Congress [ANC] and SA Communist Party [SACP].

A member of the Chamber of Mines said a one-day national shutdown, proposed to replace a general strike of up to one week, would lead to a loss of some three per cent in gold production and could jeopardise the future of marginal mines.

Business wanted a greater commitment from COSATU to economic growth and stability, not more disruptive industrial action, the source said.

The proposed general strike forms part of the "rolling" mass action campaign of the ANC/SACP/COSATU tripartite alliance.

The draft "charter for peace, democracy and economic reconstruction" is aimed at breathing life into stalled negotiations, fighting poverty and building peace.

SACCOLA said in a statement on Tuesday night COSATU had been advised not all its members had taken final decisions on their mandates for the negotiations.

"In addition, they were informed that there were a number of complex issues that required further thought before a final SACCOLA position could be put to the trade union federation," SACCOLA said.

A source close to the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance confirmed on Wednesday COSATU had proposed changes to the draft at Tuesday night's meeting.

"There will have to be some changes if the accord is to be accepted by the tri-partite alliance," the source said.

"We have to finalise the issue at tonight's (Wed) meeting. Time is running out," the source added.

While SACCOLA and its 10 affiliated employer groups were locked in discussions at a Johannesburg hotel on Wednesday, elsewhere in the city a "summit" of the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance was on the go and COSATU's central committee was meeting.

West Rand Townships Declared 'Unrest Areas'

MB2107151792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1448 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 21 SAPA—A number of West Rand townships were declared unrest areas on Tuesday [21 July]. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel gazetted a notice in Pretoria declaring Kagiso, Munsieville, Swanieville squatter settlement, and Bekkersdal as unrest areas.

ANC Continuing Regional Mass Action Campaign**Clashes in Ciskei**

*MB2107155592 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] mass action campaign has led to renewed clashes between the organization's supporters and the Ciskei military government. Chris Mabuye reports:

[Mabuye] Several people, mainly members of the ANC, have been arrested and others assaulted in various Ciskei towns. Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo has blamed the present crisis on the ANC's mass action campaign. In one incident in Dimbaza, near King William's Town, one policeman was killed. Other incidents of hand grenade and petrol bomb attacks on government buildings, police, and headmen's houses have also been reported. Another problem facing the government of Brig. Oupa Gqozo is the resignation of three top homeland ministers, including the minister of police. Although Ciskei is quiet about the move, speculation is high the decision was caused by unhappiness within the Ciskei Council of State.

Arrests After Sit-Ins, Demonstrations

*MB2107165792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1637 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 21 SAPA—At least 250 people were arrested on Tuesday [21 July] for illegal sit-ins and demonstrations on the second day of the African National Congress [ANC] alliance's regional mass action campaign. This follows the arrest of over 200 people in the Transvaal on Monday, when several government-owned buildings were occupied.

On Tuesday, about 200 demonstrators were arrested at the Hillbrow Hospital, and more than 50 people were arrested for trespassing after occupying the Carletonville Magistrates Court and police station. Eight members of the Mamelodi branches of the ANC, ANC Youth League and SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] also occupied the Mamelodi police station, demanding an independent inquiry into the death of activist Stanza Bopape, who died in police custody in 1986.

And a delegation of three ANC, SACP and Congress of SA Trade Unions' activists, led by SACP regional executive member Dr George Mukhari, was refused entry to the Bophuthatswana embassy in Pretoria.

Five people were allegedly arrested for staging a sit-in at the Orlando Magistrates Court, but Soweto police spokesman Capt Govindsamy Mariemuthoo could not confirm this.

Meanwhile, about 2,400 Post and Telecommunication Workers Association [POTWA] members joined the mass action campaign by starting a strike at North Rand branches of Telkom, according to POTWA General Secretary Mlungisi Hlongwane. He said the workers were

also demanding that township hostels be demolished after buses ferrying POTWA members to work were attacked near Meadowlands hostel.

The ANC denied that its peace and democracy campaign was a failure because few people had turned to occupy government buildings. ANC PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the campaign had been planned to involve small numbers of people, so access to targeted buildings would be easier. "The success (of the campaign) does not lie in the numbers involved but in easy access to the buildings and the presentation of our demands."

Mr Mamoepa said the ANC was planning a series of activities for this week to culminate in major marches in both Pretoria and Johannesburg on Saturday.

Further Report

*MB2107202392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1944 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg July 21 SAPA—At least 500 people were arrested on Tuesday [21 July] for illegal sit-ins and demonstrations on the second day of the African National Congress [ANC] alliance's regional mass action campaign. An estimated 450 demonstrators were arrested at the Hillbrow Hospital in Johannesburg, and more than 50 people were arrested for trespassing after occupying the Carletonville Magistrates Court and police station.

The Hillbrow protesters were charged with obstructing the traffic flow, and were given the option of paying R[and]200 admission of guilt fines or issued with summonses to appear in court. Some of the protesters were dismissed hospital workers, according to police. [passage omitted]

Zulu King Meets With ANC Delegation 21 July

*MB2207054992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2045 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] Ulundi July 21 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] failed to set a date for talks between its President Nelson Mandela and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini at a meeting on Tuesday.

Addressing the leader of the ANC delegation, Mr Jacob Zuma, the king said "in terms of Zulu culture and those who share with us Ubuntu/Botho as African brothers... The consequences of the kind of statements that Dr Mandela has reportedly made about a meeting with me give rise to difficulties".

"There is anger around me about these statements and I would have to respond to any request by Dr Mandela for a meeting with me in the circumstances this anger is creating," the king said.

The king's remarks follow a recent visit to Natal by Mr Mandela where he said he had repeatedly attempted to meet the king but that he had been blocked by the kwaZulu government.

He said at the time he would request Mr Zuma to make a last attempt at arranging a meeting between himself and King Zwelithini.

The king said the statement that the ANC delegation's visit would "represent the last opportunity I would be given to agree to meet Dr Mandela, was most unhelpful" and that "I felt deeply offended by that statement".

He continued by saying that the difficulties in arranging a meeting "have not been from my side. I have never refused to meet any of the ANC leaders".

"I was also astounded to be informed that Dr Mandela accused the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] of blocking a meeting with me. I have never been dictated to by the IFP, the ANC or any political party."

The king said the breakdown in arrangements appeared to be "part of a wider difficulty to get meetings going between ourselves and senior ANC leaders". He cited as an example the failure of ANC leaders Walter Sisulu and Harry Gwala to meet with him following their release from prison.

King Zwelithini also said he had written to Mr Mandela in March 1990 agreeing to meet with him and had set three days aside for that purpose. Mr Mandela would first have proceeded to Kwaphindangene where he would have met IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"Despite us having set the dates aside and having begun preparations for the meeting, I received a short note from Dr Mandela cancelling all arrangements and saying that he would contact me in due course for alternative dates. This was never done," King Zwelithini said.

The king told Mr Zuma that should he wish to request a meeting between Mr Mandela and himself, "I would ask you to do so informally".

"May I suggest that you do so informally and then again approach me, but formally this time, in due course after I have had the opportunity to clear the way for such a meeting.

"...I believe that if my advice is taken it may indeed be possible for us to overcome the difficulties which at the moment lie before us."

—The ANC delegation was led by Mr Zuma and included Mr Thabo Mbeki, Mr John Nkadimeng, Mr Josiah Jele and Mr Penwell Maduna. The king was accompanied by five kwaZulu Government ministers, senior members of the Zulu royal family and some indunas.

A statement issued by the IFP said the talks were cordial and frank and that King Zwelithini expressed his concern about the violence as well as the "ethnic dimensions which was beginning to be given to the violence".

According to the IFP the king expressed the hope that a meeting between him and Mr Mandela would forestall the further escalation of the conflict.

'White Surrender' Said Behind ANC Success

MB2107135192 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
17 Jul 92 p 8

[Unattributed commentary published in English: "White Surrender a Key Tool in ANC's Success"]

[Text] Much has been written in these pages about liberalism and the useful idiots, but since CODESA [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the perceived perception that the ANC [African National Congress] will be SA's [South Africa] next government, more and more cowards have come out of the woodwork to give impetus to the ANC's march to power.

White politics abounds with capitulation on all fronts. What goes on in the minds of those who, five years ago, wouldn't have been seen dead near the ANC is one of life's more opaque mysteries.

Mr Alec Anderson stood for the New Republic Party in the 1984 Rosettenville provincial by-election. He stood on a conservative ticket and was supported by old United Party backers who wore their Second World War medals and reminisced about General Jannie Smuts.

This same Mr Anderson is now recruiting for the ANC in Sandton. He has either performed a complete ideological somersault, or he has cast principle to the winds and has decided to back what he believes to be a winning horse. One can well ask: what does Mr Anderson think of the well-documented terror tactics used by the ANC and its allies in SA's Black townships to entrench their particular brand of tyranny as a means to take power?

And what does the ANC really think of a man who would turn his back on his own people to curry favour with those who, in their hearts, know they can never match first world SA's achievements?

White abnegation occurs with increasing frequency. Liberal Cabinet Minister Leon Wessels saw fit to retain his parliamentary seat on guarantees to his White voters which have now been thrown to the wind.

Despite the collapse of CODESA, he is going ahead with his legislation to integrate White and non-White municipalities by January 1993. His speeches are peppered with words like "reconciliation", "restructuring" and "indefensible discriminatory practices".

Why should Whites be reconciled with people who have lived off them for three centuries? What is indefensible

about paying for your own schools, your own municipalities, your own cultural accoutrements? Wessels calls it "progress" when municipalities are joined, and says that White municipalities must be prepared to accept squatters "as part of the community".

He even said it was "immoral" for White local authorities to sell water to Blacks at a profit!

Has the guilt complex so embedded itself into some psyches that even the self-preservation of one's own is cast aside? Where on earth has a nation been prepared to ultimately destroy itself because another nation's population overtakes it? What sort of people would subject their own voters to the crime and degeneration of squatter camps in their midst?

The most dangerous elements in South Africa today are White liberals, and they must be resisted at all costs. The fact that they are in control throughout the country puts paid to their constant proclamations about their love of democracy, and it is clear that they are in the position they are because they are pliant liberals, and not because of any intrinsic qualities which set them above the rest.

They use words like unavoidable, inevitable, progress and initiative. What they have wrought upon this country is exactly the opposite. While the liberal Randburg Town Council says that "urban growth is an unavoidable fact of life", it actually means that it is too weak to stop squatters entrenching themselves next to upmarket residential areas. The council's spinelessness is couched in other terms.

Nowhere has capitulation been more evident than among our so-called intelligentsia. While one expects English language universities to be rife with the liberal virus, it is particularly sickening to see Afrikaans academics creeping the revolutionaries. [sentence as published]

Nothing is sacred. Even the University of Potchefstroom, once the citadel of Afrikaans conservatism, now has an Institute for Reformational Studies. It recently hosted a Pan African Conference which, on the face of it, sounded bland enough to be non-controversial. But when one examined the speakers and their subjects, it was clear that the conference was about that hoary old chestnut, reconciliation.

Speakers included members of the ANC and some very left-wing personalities.

Yet another organisation which is on the reconciliation bandwagon is the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA]. The TPA official in charge of the Zevenfontein squatter issue has rapped the knuckles of those opposed to what he euphemistically calls "the growth of low income settlements in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]". "It will not be possible to hide these people behind koppies and bushes as before. In many cases they will be close to your homes", he told baulking Whites who refused to accept the squatters near their properties.

Using the sort of twisted logic which is the hallmark of liberal thinking, the TPA's Mr Len Dekker says that "the best way to protect one's rights is to create rights for other people".

He says it is his "duty to create conditions where people can, for the first time, acquire property and political rights at local level", which is of course fallacious because these "people" already had rights where they came from.

Our press abounds with many examples of this hair-shirt mentality, this slide into the inevitability syndrome. If these people's forefathers fought against all comers for their heritage and their land, what has happened in between?

* Border Area Operations, Security Outlined

92AF0948C Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans
Apr 92 pp 26-27

[Article by Lt. George Thiar: "Area Protection Nothing New for Soutpansberg; Far North Ready for Action"]

[Text] At the Soutpansberg Military District (SMG) in Messina, attempts have been made since 1980 to use the area as a passageway to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging [PWV] Area. According to Col. C.J. Borman, the SMG commanding officer, the latest land mine incident took place as recently as 2 February, 1990.

"We thus have a history of the local community standing at the forefront of terrorist attacks. The concept of area protection is nothing new for our people," says Col. Borman.

All the farmers and all who live on farms in the area are involved in strengthening the defenses of their own farms through their involvement in the commando system. Two commandos—the Limpopo Commando with its headquarters in Messina and the Soutpansberg Commando with its headquarters in Louis Trichardt—are in the area.

All told, 94 percent of the occupied farms are equipped with Marnet systems, and 75 percent of the farms are protected by reinforced fences and increased lighting. "Things that have happened in South West Africa and Rhodesia have taught us that terrorists never attack farms that are fenced in," says Col. Borman.

The area is divided into different regions, each with its own company. Companies receive training every month in house and home protection, marksmanship, land mine drills, and first aid.

Women and children are also involved in the training. They (the women) are issued submachine guns and are trained in radio procedures, buddy systems, and land

mine drills. "Area protection is a family thing in Soutpansberg," emphasizes Col. Borman.

Preparedness exercises are held regularly with the South African Police (SAP) and the South African Air Force [SAAF]. Incidents such as an attack on a farm or a land mine explosion in an area are artificially simulated to test reaction time and to determine whether the community is prepared.

Cooperation between the SAP and the South African Army (SAW) is very good in the area. Information is exchanged, and operations such as roadblocks, cordoning, and search operations are carried out jointly. There is also a close connection with the Agricultural Union of Transvaal, which serves on the joint security committee of the area. Police reserve forces play an important role in rounding up poachers.

Black workers in the service of the SMG work overtime as commando forces in the black residential area of Nancefield outside Messina. Farm workers also help the farmer by patrolling the farm and reporting any strange tracks.

Border Crossings

The greatest problem in the area is the illegal border crossings from the contiguous neighbor countries of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Border control is exercised daily. The entire border is patrolled every day, and all tracks are reported and pointed out to the reaction force.

In order to cut the problem down to size, an electrified Caftan barrier fence 143 km in length has been erected. A sisal fence has been constructed for another 110 km.

The electrified fence is an effective deterrent and gives accurate indications of where infiltration attempts are taking place.

Vehicles garaged at the various substations provide for immediate reaction to an alarm. It can be determined whether people or animals have set off an alarm, and a reaction force team can quickly set off in pursuit.

The aim of these fences is to protect the integrity of the area, to keep out illegal immigrants, and to combat situations such as, for example, the foot-and-mouth disease from Zimbabwe.

Territorials and full-time troops from units all over the country are used for border protection in the area. They man the various out-stations on the border and patrol the border.

Reaction Force

The 907th Special Service Company (907SDK) outside Messina serves chiefly as a reaction force within the SMG, which covers an international border area of approximately 260 km. The 907SDK has its own type of infrastructure and adapts to the needs of the area.

The chief duty of the 907SDK personnel is to direct track-down operations and to handle crises in the area. Also included among their responsibilities are fire-fighting and the handling of accidents on the main roads. About 15 track-down operations a week are carried out as a result of infiltrations from neighboring countries.

The company headquarters is located in Messina, with a platoon or reaction team on call 24 hours a day.

An effective area protection system is of cardinal importance for a reaction force. Every day farmers ride over their farm roads and can report strange tracks found there by means of direct Marnet linkage with the OPS-Center. Then the reaction force can be activated immediately. The farmers and those who live on their farms indicate the direction of the tracks, and the culprits can be cut off by the reaction force or the track-down force.

The key to success for a reaction force lies in its track-down capability, says Col. Borman. "In our case, border and area protection are inseparably linked."

* Strategy for Rural Security Operations Viewed

92AF0948B Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans
Apr 92 pp 10-13

[Article by Lt. George Thiar: "Regional Defense Expands: Partners in Struggle Against Crime"]

[Text] At a seminar on regional defense held on 5 March 1992 in Pretoria, representatives of the South African Army (SAW), the South African Police (SAP), the Civil Defense, and the Transvaal Agricultural Union made an effort to find workable solutions to provide effective protection for rural society.

Cowardly attacks and thievery against the rural community are awakening concern, not only for the victims and their families but also for the SAW and the SAP, according to Brig. D.A.G.G. Maree, assistant district commissioner of the Northern Transvaal region of the SAP.

"I assure you that the SAP and the SAW are doing and will continue to do all in their power to give citizens who live in rural areas the protection they deserve."

Major General Blackie de Swardt, SAP commanding officer for emergency services in Northern Transvaal, says that a report on the number of attacks on farms and smallholdings (during the period of time from 1990 to 1991) points to an increase of 43 percent nationwide.

The increasingly deteriorating economic conditions in the country are leading toward unemployment, illegal squatting, and a subsequent increase in attacks.

Major General De Swardt emphasizes that carelessness and a false sense of security are prevalent in the farming communities. Most of the attacks could have been prevented if society's attitude with respect to "the desire for house and home protection" were better.

Inadequate security measures such as a lack of safe fencing, burglar-proofing, and a watchdog, are everywhere to be found. "Those houses that are well protected are never attacked," says Major General De Swardt. Neither is the community that is actively involved with its local commando or police reserve forces system.

No political connotations can be linked up with the incidence of crime, because the attacks point to the work of opportunistic criminals who have observed that a given house is weak in terms of security.

Brig. Gert Opperman, the commanding officer for Northern Transvaal, has said that the crime wave, which is manifesting itself particularly in rural areas, must be firmly addressed. An increase of 115 percent between 1990 and 1991 in the northern Transvaal region, according to SAP statistics, is unacceptable.

Cooperation

There is no question but that the SAW is involved with the community, together with other security forces, in the implementation of an effective regional protection plan.

A regional protection evaluation of each area must be carried out in order to address the particular problems or needs of a given region.

The duty of regional protection must be distributed among the parties involved, namely the SAW, the SAP, the Civil Defense organizations (Burg B) and the organized agricultural groups, according to Brig. Opperman.

He points to the fact, however, that the primary responsibility for regional defense rests on the community itself. Where possible, instructions must be given at the farm itself, rather than taking the farmer out of the region where he is known.

Military Weapons

Brig. Opperman said that weapons are not taken away from commando members from any ulterior motives. Weapons are indeed occasionally withdrawn with an eye toward controlling the supply.

The possession of a military weapon by a farmer in a rural area confers on him a position of authority among his workers, and in turn the weapon assures his greater involvement as a member of the defense force.

There are a number of requirements that must be complied with before any weapons are distributed to rural commando force members for protection of house and home. These requirements are fully explained during the seminar.

Utilization of Commandos

Col. Piet Venter, the commanding officer of Group 15, says that up to the present time, "the man" has been called up for commando duty, whether he is currently a

farmer or an employee and is assigned to districts where he is not necessarily known. This causes farms to remain idle, while women and children are left vulnerable to attacks.

Commandos are primarily responsible for the protection of their own region. In future a region will be divided into a number of districts or sectors, with a sectorial commanding officer who has a number of commando troops under his command.

The districts for which commandos are responsible must be divided into regions or sectors, with sectorial commanding officers and commando troops from the sector under their command.

Regular regional and/or sectorial meetings with the local farmers must assure that planning and patrols are being carried out in coordinated fashion. Sectorial commanding officers and teams may be approached by the local SAP force for help in time of emergencies, attacks, or suspicion of attacks that may take place.

"The concept means that the community accepts the fact that it is responsible for the protection of its own region," says Col. Venter. "Then active members will not be called up for military service elsewhere, and they will receive recognition for the service that they render in their own districts." Urban-dwelling commando members will still be involved in the work of the reaction forces and other tasks.

Joint training between Civil Defense and other security forces will take place in the district itself. Col. Venter adds that the concept will also lead to an expansion of power, since not only the commando member is involved but his entire household.

Civil Defense

Mynard Beukes, the Coordinator of Burg B in Northern Transvaal, says that his organization can lend support to the security forces by serving as the "eyes and ears" of the community.

The new National Civil Defense Law makes provision for the establishment of a Burg B district committee. Such a district committee is to be brought into existence for the first time in Pretoria.

The committee will consist of representatives from all local authorities and rural Burg B organizations in the Northern Transvaal district. Potentially dangerous situations in the area will be identified by the committee and a joint plan will be drafted to combat them.

In rural areas, farmers can by turns make application with the local administration for the drafting of a Burg B plan. A crisis monitoring center that has 24-hour direct contact with all emergency and security services in the area will also be set up.

Agriculture

The assistant director of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Jan Human, said that South African agriculture is a most important component in providing jobs and housing for blacks in the Republic of South Africa.

In the light of the current agricultural situation, the farmer is just emerging from a period of drought that has lasted from eight to 10 years. The farmer does not have the financial capability to consolidate (safeguard) his farm premises, according to Mr. Human.

The farmer is exposed all day long to a dangerous situation. He has to go out of doors and see to the needs of his farm. Acts of thievery and attacks on farms contribute further to the farmer's problems.

South African Police

The SAP has already taken a number of supplementary steps to combat crime in rural areas. Stepped-up patrols by foot, horse, and police cruiser are already in place.

During these patrols various publications dealing with tips on crime prevention and security measures are distributed, and high priority is given to the elderly. Farm registries are also set up at all the police stations in the various regions so that controls over such patrols may be maintained.

Furthermore, crime information centers have been created, where crime statistics can be kept up to date and interpreted. Crime tendencies can be determined in this way and measures taken early on.

According to Brig. Wilhelm Blignault, the Northern Transvaal district chief for crime control and research, several discussion forums are available to the public. There are crime information centers, people have access to the local station commanding officers and regional commissioners, and even the district commissioner's door is open to all.

The so-called "Group B Reserve Forces" and commando personnel will also be utilized to best effect in this combat, according to Brig. Blignault. He then also appealed to members of the farming community to enlist as police reservists or active commando members.

Crime information posters will be put up in prominent places in order to make people more aware of crime and to show them which crimes are being committed in their residential neighborhoods.

Crime columns will appear regularly in agricultural publications, and identification issues will possibly be brought to people's homes, in order by so doing to provide an even faster service to the farming community. Finally, Brig. Blignault and his team are also considering regular crime prevention operations in rural areas.

Brig. Blignault is convinced that these steps—in cooperation with the SAW and the community—will stop the

crime wave in rural areas. "All of us are partners in this combat. Neither of us can succeed without the other."

Regional defense is and remains the responsibility of the community. Become involved and support your local commando, police reserve force and Burg B organization.

* Third Army Division Formed in Reorganization

92AF0948A Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans
May 92 pp 22-23

[Article by Miempie Louw: "Army Gets Third Traditional Division"]

[Text] The Ninth South Africa Division, a third traditional division of the South African Army, was established on 2 January 1992, as a part of the current restructuring of the army.

The division consists of a large civilian force element and a small permanent force element. The headquarters of the Ninth South Africa Division are located in the building occupied by the former 71st Brigade in Cape Town.

Some of the oldest traditional units in the nation, such as the Cape Town Highlanders, the Cape Town Rifles (Dukes), the Cape Field Artillery Regiment, the Prince Alfred's Guard and the Third Field Engineers Regiment, are included in this division.

Although these units have a proud history of service to the nation, through a series of campaigns and wars, they are today still as prepared as ever to maintain their place of honor.

The division consists of 19 units, including the Ninth South Africa Division Headquarters unit, the Regiments of Western [Cape] Province, Great Karoo, President Steyn, Orange River, Free State, and Simonsberg, as well as the Cape Garrison Artillery, the Seventh Light Air Defense Regiment, the Third Field Engineers Regiment, the 71st Signal Unit, the Fourth Support Unit, the 30th Field Workshop, and the Ninth Provost Company.

The Ninth South Africa Division already has its own badge—with the colors green and gold, of course. These colors have been used by all the divisions of the South African Army from its earliest days. In both World Wars, the South African troops fought under those selfsame colors as "Springboks."

The badge depicts the rana disa with the army saber in silver behind it, all against a green background.

The disa symbolizes rarity, great heights, and also the Cape location of the headquarters. The saber symbolizes the division's readiness for action.

The motto is "Excellentia Vincimus"—By [our] excellence we shall conquer.

During its brief existence, the Ninth South Africa Division has already assembled the various commanding officers and senior staff officers of the different regiments at Apostel Battery in Cape Town for a planning weekend.

The goal and the objectives of the division were discussed. Combat readiness, a high standard of discipline, motivation, serviceable equipment, and defection control were among the topics to receive priority on the agenda.

The aim of the Ninth South Africa Division is to defeat a traditional enemy in a land battle, explained Brig. M.S. Du Toit, the division's commanding officer.

In simple terms, this means that the Ninth South Africa Division will combat any enemy that threatens our country from outside its borders, either in tandem with the other two divisions of the South African Army, or alone, as the circumstances require.

With its philosophy of living as closely as possible to the community and operating an organized, balanced and cost-effective organization in terms of manpower as well as equipment, high on the list of priorities, the division is quick to be afoot and ready for battle.

The first exercise of the division, called Operation Genesis, will be held in June of this year at the Army's war college in Lohathla. The entire division will thus be involved, from the division level to the subunit level.

Call-up instructions and letters of information have already been mailed out to all personnel who will be involved, as well as to their employers.

Brig. Du Toit feels that it is important to send letters of information to the employers of the civilian force personnel as well as to the members of the force themselves, and to explain why it is necessary, even in a so-called time of peace, to relinquish an employee for combat duty.

Taking into account the financial restrictions and the economic conditions in the country, substantial plans have been made beforehand. The personnel needed for the exercise have been identified, and a prior determination made as to whether they are available, in order to avoid unnecessary call-ups on that account.

In addition, we call up a civilian member of the force only if we have the equipment he will need, and then only for the amount of time we absolutely need him. If he is not needed for the remainder of the exercise, he is sent home.

Through personal contact an effort is constantly being made to take into account the particular circumstances of each member of the force. Occasionally something unforeseen happens to crop up just before the exercise begins. We understand these situations here at the Ninth South Africa Division, emphasizes Brig. Du Toit.

With an eye toward equitable treatment, members who are truly available for combat duty and who do not show up in compliance with their call-up instructions, will be prosecuted.

The Ninth South Africa Division is also privileged to have eleven honorary colonels. On Friday, 13 March, five of them met for a briefing to inform them of the operations and activities of the division.

The honorary colonels are Den...[obscured in text] M. Loveland of the Cape Town Highlanders, Colonel Sarel A.S. Hayward of the Great Karoo Regiment, Brig. Helm Roos of the Cape Town Rifles, and Col. Michiel J. van Zyl of the Western [Cape] Province Regiment.

Other honorary colonels are Col. Izak F. Nel of Prince Alfred's Guard, Col. Emmanuel Eloff from the President Steyn Regiment, the Honorable Judge of Appeals, M.T. Steyn of the Free State Regiment, Col. Sir De Villiers Graaf of the Cape Garrison Artillery, Col. Walter R. de Schmidt of the Cape Field Artillery, Col. Edward C.C. Parlabeau of the Third Engineers Regiment, and Col. Thomas J. Bezuidenhout of the Simonsberg Regiment.

* Development of Technopark Near Stellenbosch

92AF0994A Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 6 Jun 92 p 8

[Article: "A High to the Future"]

[Text] The R[and]15 million Technopark development outside Stellenbosch will on completion provide jobs for more than 3,000 people, including some of South Africa's top scientists, engineers, technicians and researchers, thereby laying the cornerstone for South Africa's manufacturing sector to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

The development is based on the very successful concept of science parks of which there are more than 300 around the world, notably Silicon Valley in San Francisco, Research Triangle in North Carolina, Britain's Cambridge Science Park and the Sophia Antipolis in Nice, France.

The principle of a science park is to bring suitable industry close to the sources of scientific progress and to facilitate technology transfer from the laboratory into industry.

Technopark offers this opportunity through close interaction with the Universities of Stellenbosch, Cape Town and the Western Cape as well as the Cape and Peninsula Technikon.

A dynamic relationship with the academic world provides the opportunity of turning bright ideas into successful business.

"Technopark is being developed to stimulate the growth of the economy and not to make a profit from land sales. The price of land in Technopark therefore compares very favourably with all other developments in the rest of the county," says director of the development, Mr. Johan Malan.

There is a total of 200,000m² of land available of which 35 percent has been sold, to a number of South Africa's leading research and high-technology companies.

The sites vary in size from 2,000m² to 30,000m² in size.

The formation of Technopark—the first one of its kind in South Africa—goes back six years, when the Stellenbosch Municipality, on the advice of Professor Christo Viljoen, dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Stellenbosch, conducted an investigation regarding the establishment of a technology park outside Stellenbosch.

Professor Viljoen said at the time that Stellenbosch satisfied all the international requirements for a successful technology park and that it was the ideal location for this type of development.

In June 1986, it was decided to go ahead with Technopark and the Town Council provided a site at a very low price for this purpose.

A group of consultants undertook a study tour of similar developments in Israel, France, Scotland, England and the United States, after which they presented the first concept design plan in December 1986.

Since then, the consultants have developed a master plan which is comparable with the best in the world and at the end of 1987, tenders were called for the infrastructure services of the first phase.

The first building erected on the site was an 8,500m² block for the Bureau for Systems Engineering (BSI) officially opened in May 1988.

The BSI forms part of the faculty of engineering at Stellenbosch University and their task is to undertake research on behalf of industry to solve systems problems.

Next in line, was the modern building that houses ESD (South) and Ermatek (South) which covers approximately 2,600m² and was opened in October 1989.

A feature of Technopark is the 1300m² Innovation Centre of the Industrial Development Corporation, which has been designed to meet the needs of small and start-up high technology ventures.

Apart from affordable, flexible rented space, this centre also provides a range of common services and management assistance.

This concept has proved so popular that there is currently no office space available.

According to Mr. Malan, they have had to turn away companies applying for premises at this stage, "but we are negotiating with the Industrial Development Corporation regarding an extension to the building," he says.

* Joint Venture With Moscow-Based Sovlux

92AF0994B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 12 Jun 92 p 4

[Article by Marj Murray, staff writer of THE ENGINEERING NEWS: "SA-Soviet Solar Distribution Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement between Moscow-based Sovlux and South African solar distributors Solartec has been signed in Moscow, with the joint venture operating under the name Sovlux Africa.

The agreement involves the supply of cells to South Africa for use in modular solar panels. The cells are being imported in laminated form, but the framing is done locally to increase local involvement in this project.

The modules are based on a 10 Watt system, so any size panel can be made up.

All panels to be supplied are mono-crystalline, with the technology of these panels continually improving.

"Sovlux strives to make smaller modules with higher energy output, which will make them more affordable for the consumer.

"The aim of this is to make solar lighting panels for low-cost housing even more viable than at present," says Solartec MD Bill Dixon.

Because of the cells being imported from Moscow, South Africa has a 100 percent back-up in the technology field and a guarantee of continued supply.

The solar panels carry a 10 year guarantee, and are the same panels used in Russian space technology.

Angola

Chipenda Discusses Resignation From MPLA Posts

*MB2107154692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Telephone interview with Daniel Chipenda, former Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola member, in Lisbon, by Carlos Garcia in Luanda—live]

[Text] [Garcia] Daniel Chipenda, we have learned from a communique issued by the Central Committee [of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA] that you had written a letter to it, requesting your temporary suspension from the posts you hold in that organ and in the Political Bureau. The communique also revealed that you had made the nonnegotiable decision of resigning as director of the MPLA election campaign.

[Chipenda] That is correct.

[Garcia] What are the reasons for your decision?

[Chipenda] The reasons are pretty obvious. First, although I had been appointed election campaign director, I think that in fact I did not take up the post because they did not create the necessary conditions. It should be noted that the election campaign was already being carried out by the (?party itself) long before the holding of the third special congress. Powers were not transferred from the old election commission to me. I never enter a game in order to lose it. Moreover, I felt that my role was ill conceived.

[Garcia] So, the reasons...

[Chipenda, interrupting] [Words indistinct] I could have other means and that a party with the ability to launch a good campaign, could act accordingly. As far as I am concerned, things were not running smoothly, probably because there was not the necessary trust and openness. My decision has been prompted by the view that we still have time to launch an appropriate campaign so that the MPLA may score the points for which it is looking.

[Garcia] Do you confirm that the Portuguese news agency LUSA interviewed you yesterday?

[Chipenda] The LUSA correspondent spoke to me yesterday.

[Garcia] Comrade Chipenda, in your interview with LUSA you gave other reasons for your resignation. Specifically, Comrade Chipenda, you told LUSA that your resignation had to do with your disagreement over the manner in which the MPLA candidate for the presidential elections was chosen.

[Chipenda] But that has to do with openness. Had there been democratic openness, the MPLA candidate would have been chosen at primary elections. That was not

done. The party chairman is still the same and there has been no change. I am not saying this just because I belonged to the party.

[Garcia] But the debate...

[Chipenda, interrupting] [Words indistinct] democracy should be taken into account.

[Garcia] But we have heard that you did not attend the Central Committee meeting which dealt with the selection of Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos as the MPLA candidate.

[Chipenda] No, I attended the Political Bureau meeting which had already decided that a formal report on the presidential candidate would be drafted.

[Garcia] So, that was a Political Bureau proposal which was to be debated and approved by the Central Committee. LUSA says that Comrade Chipenda regarded the choice of candidate as a farce.

[Chipenda] A farce?

[Garcia] Yes.

[Chipenda] I did not say that.

[Garcia] That is what LUSA says.

[Chipenda] No, I did not say that [words indistinct].

[Garcia] Rumors making the rounds here say that the [Democratic] Forum would be one of the parties endorsing your candidacy. The vice president of the Democratic Forum said that he would back your candidacy, though the party's president has denied that. Meanwhile, a leaflet was distributed in Luanda last night. In Lisbon yesterday, you spoke of the possibility of [name indistinct], a lobby supporting your candidacy. The group is reported to have distributed the leaflet over the weekend. Can you comment?

[Chipenda] I was surprised to hear from LUSA that [words indistinct], but I have no knowledge of the leaflet.

[Garcia] There are rumors that the leaflet was distributed by the Democratic Forum and that you had already made a deal with that party before your departure for Morocco.

[Chipenda] I have made no deal with the Democratic Forum and have not spoke to anyone about by position [words indistinct].

[Garcia] Thank you for this brief interview. Comrade Chipenda, we await your return on 24 July.

[Chipenda] [Words indistinct]

FLEC-FAC Spokesman on Hostages, Activities

*MB2207051492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Armed Forces of Cabinda [FLEC-FAC], a faction led by N'zita Tiago, has said that it does not intend to hold talks with the Angolan Government on the pacification of Cabinda before elections are held in the country. In an interview with the Luanda correspondent of the Portuguese news agency LUSA, FLEC-FAC spokesman Yumba-di-Tshibuka said that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos should write to N'zita Tiago, outlining the manner in which the talks should be held.

The FLEC spokesman described N'zita Tiago as a leader who controls liberated areas in Cabinda and Ranque Frank and other FLEC members, who are already negotiating with the government, as adventurers who have abandoned the struggle to seek refuge in Europe. Yumba-di-Tshibuka added that his organization is holding 40 Angolans and two Frenchmen hostage, but that they will not be released as in the case of Portuguese nationals and the Angolan citizen employed by the Mota company.

The FLEC-FAC spokesman noted that his organization will adopt the Lebanese system of detaining people and releasing them after negotiations. Yumba-di-Tshibuka also threatened that FLEC-FAC will intensify its actions, extending them to economic areas. He claimed responsibility for the fire that broke out at the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company in June.

Opposition Parties Discuss Economic Programs

*MB2107155892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, says there is a fiscal gap in the country and that it does not agree with the way state enterprises are being privatized. Speaking on Radio Nacional de Angola's "Big Point" program on the economic programs of various political parties, (Bamba Tado Daniel), CNDA secretary for socioeconomic affairs, said public revenue is one of the main sources of income in any democratic state. [passage indistinct] (Bamba Daniel) also condemned what he described as secret methods in the privatization process.

Vicente Junior, secretary general of the Democratic Renewal Party, PRD, believes that Angola is the eighth poorest country in the world, and that despite its wealth, Angola suffers most. He favors a mixed economy as a means of reversing that situation.

[Begin Junior recording] We propose a mixed economy for Angola because we are opposed to economic models based on liberalism or socialism. We believe in a mixed economic system which includes the positive aspects of the two models. So, we will follow a middle of the road policy. [end recording]

UNITA Criticized for Deals With South Africans

*MB2107155192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The South African branch of the Angola Household has accused the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] of involvement in extensive business deals with South African entrepreneurs and other foreigners to the detriment of Angolans living in South Africa. Angola Household spokesman Tony Figueiredo says the business deals include the supply of clothing and foodstuffs to UNITA cadres. He added that UNITA's accords with South African businessmen profoundly [word indistinct] Angolan entrepreneurs, which contradicts what UNITA has been constantly saying about favoring Angolan businessmen.

The Angola Household also revealed that secret groups of men equipped with silenced weapons have infiltrated Namibia in order to intimidate Angolans during the September elections. The Angola Household added that it has information regarding the existence of prisoners in undisclosed areas of Angola.

*** Portuguese Investment by Sector Reviewed**

*92AF0951A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
13 Jun 92 p C7*

[Article by Celso Filipe]

[Text] The extractive industry was the leading destination for Portuguese investment in Angola in 1991, accounting for 71.4 percent of total value. This figure comes from a preliminary study prepared by the Portuguese Industrial Association's (AIP) Center for Technical Competence (COPRAI) on the current economic situation and investment opportunities in that officially Lusophone nation.

According to the study, made available to EXPRESSO, Portuguese direct investment in Angola during the year just ended exceeded 507,000 contos, which was the second largest injection of Portuguese capital in Angola since 1987. Only in 1989 was the amount of investment greater than in 1991; that year it reached the 570,000 conto level and was primarily directed toward the construction and public works sectors. In all the other years, the extractive industry has been the chief field for Portuguese investment in Angolan territory.

As for the kind of transactions that gave rise to this investment, the study points out the importance of consortium agreements, at 71.3 percent in 1991. The COPRAI study, which was 70 percent financed by PEDIP [Specific Program for the Development of Portuguese Industry] and to which Intersismet and the local Angolan office of the ICEP [Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute] contributed, noted that the opening of branches and representation offices was important in 1989, while in 1991 our country's investors focused their efforts mainly on the formation of companies.

The figures for investment intentions are, obviously, more significant. Between 1989 and February of this year, statements of intent had an estimated value of \$983.2 million—about 130 million contos—earmarked primarily for industry, construction, and fisheries (at 33.8 percent, 20.5 percent, and 12.4 percent, respectively). Between 1990 and February 1992, the Foreign Investment Office (GIE) of Angola received 44 investment proposals valued at a total of 18 million contos. Only eight of these, worth 2.5 million contos, were approved.

Under review are 25 proposals. Four cases were classified as adaptation in terms of size and were forwarded to the respective sectoral agencies. Two of the remaining seven have been placed on the agenda, and five were considered as being incomplete. It is emphasized that proposals classified under this last heading represent about 7.2 million contos of the statements of investment intent submitted to the GIE. The COPRAI study also calls attention to the fact that no proposals were submitted for the agricultural sector, which the Angolan government considers of priority importance.

Investment Intentions by Sectors (from 1989 to February 1992)

Sectors	Percent
Industry	33.8
Construction	20.6
Fisheries	12.4
Services	11.8
Mining	8.6
Commerce	6.7
Agriculture	4.0
Livestock	1.5
Tourism and Hotels	0.6

Rating on Proposals	Percent
Favorable	32.4
Negative	6.3
Incomplete	32.5
Size To Be Reconsidered	12.5
Pending	16.3

Source: Foreign Investment Office of Angola

Investment Proceeds in Stages

This preliminary study by COPRAI on investment opportunities in Angola is the first in a series that the center is preparing on Africa and that will include not only the Portuguese-speaking African countries but Senegal, South Africa, and Namibia. The results of these studies will be officially published in September.

According to Carvalho Pereira, director of COPRAI, "Investment should not be viewed from a bilateral standpoint," and so the decision was made to produce

studies that would give potential investors some notion about the regional economic organizations. "Investment opportunities in Africa are not restricted to the PALOP's [Portuguese-Speaking African Countries]," Carvalho Pereira said. And he mentioned by way of example that some parts of Angola are more easily accessible from Namibia than from Luanda.

Regarding the discrepancy between the statements of investment intent and the number of projects actually executed in Angola, Carvalho Pereira said that "the investor makes his decision in stages and the final one depends on specific things" that are not yet present in Angola. The laws of the market are not yet operating; the foreign exchange situation is unrealistic, and although laws make provision for repatriation of company profits, this does not actually happen with capital invested in Angola. Taken together, these are factors that inhibit investment, although Carvalho Pereira recognizes the existence "of a psychological proclivity on the part of the Portuguese businessman with regard to Angola."

More decisive for investment in Angola is the role of political forces in the economic domain. "Uncertainty halts investment. Now is a good time to develop plans, but it is too early to actually invest," admits the COPRAI director.

The AIP study also identifies investment opportunities in Angola, both in the area of individual companies and in projects. In the former, seven subsectors are listed. Particular attention is given to coffee. The Angolan government plans to open up to foreign investment coffee plantations of 1,000 hectares, under lease agreements that could extend for as long as 45 years. In the construction materials sector, it is estimated that about 20 companies will be privatized, and, given the priority attached to this field, no public bidding competitions will be held. Also worth mentioning are commerce and tourism, where permission for the entry of foreign capital will be reserved for sizeable units, such as Anghotel and Emprotel, companies that are already drawing up the specifications for tenders.

In terms of projects, because of the sums involved (roughly 24.4 million contos) particular emphasis should be placed on projects intended to reactivate and rehabilitate companies and to the areas of education and the rebuilding of infrastructures. In the specific case of transportation facilities, the rehabilitation of the ports of Namibe and Luanda and the railroads is. Mocamedes and the Angolan capital city will be financed by the World Bank.

* Cabindan Bishop on Independence Aspirations

92AF0951B Lisbon SABADO in Portuguese
20 Jun 92 p 16

[Interview with Paulino Madeca, Bishop of Cabinda, by Adelino Gomes; place and date not given; first two paragraphs are SABADO introduction.]

[Text] The people of Cabinda do not even want to hear about autonomy. "Independence, or nothing," reports Bishop Paulino Madeca, according to whom Luanda "must speed up the dialogue" with the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] "in order to prevent a buildup of hatred in Cabinda toward Angolans." If the Episcopal Conference authorizes him to do so, today the prelate will participate, in Gabon, in yet another attempt to achieve unity among the various factions of FLEC.

In January 1975, while still a parish priest, the bishop and four other members of the native clergy signed a document in which they argued that Cabinda has a right "to choose its own path and history, according to people's right to independence." Seventeen years later, now bishop of the diocese in which he was born, Paulino Fernandes Madeca, 64, believes that the "viable solution" for the enclave entails a referendum but fears the situation will become worse if the Angolan government waits for the elections scheduled for the end of September before resolving the problem. If the people do register to vote, as the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] want them to, "it will happen only because of intimidation." He himself will only perform that "obligation" after "examining his conscience," he said. Not far from the modest living room of the bishop's residence where he received PUBLICO late last week, members of the National Committee to Support the Independence of Cabinda (CNAIEC)—comprised of personalities from the interior of the territory, some of whom hold positions in the Angolan government—were discussing the agenda for the unity meeting to be held this Saturday in Gabon.

[Gomes] The people of Cabinda did not like the homily that Pope John Paul II gave here (on Monday 8 June). How do you, as a bishop and a Cabindan, feel about what the Pope said?

[Madeca] The homily really did disappoint some sectors of the people of Cabinda. They were expecting something else, but the Pope could not have expressed himself in any other way. I believe there are two positions regarding the resolution of the Cabinda issue: one technical, the other ethical. The politicians are involved in the technical area; they will have to decide whether the solution will be achieved by independence or by autonomy. That is not the task of the Church. The ethical solution is the Church's function: what the Holy Father said during Mass and what has been Church doctrine in similar cases, i.e., that there must be no violence, that everything should be resolved by dialogue. But really, when the Holy Father said "without violence, through dialogue, in the Angolan context..."

[Gomes] ...then he was taking a position....

[Madeca] ...that is what riled the people. They took it pretty badly. But how else could he have put it? He could not say

that Cabinda should be given independence (laughs). But, in short, the public did not think much of it.

[Gomes] And did they tell you that?

[Madeca] I left right away for Luanda. But from the sidelines, I could see the people were hurt by what the Holy Father said. Meanwhile, things have gotten worse. Some days ago, one of our colleagues (Bishop Zacarias Kamwenho, chairman of the committee that organized the Pope's visit to Angola) said (in an interview on Radio Nacional), almost peremptorily, that Cabinda should opt not for independence, but for autonomy. Now, that was not well-received, not even within the Episcopal Conference.

[Gomes] You are convinced that the people really want independence?

[Madeca] I think that viable solution would be a referendum. The people do not want to hear about autonomy. Independence or nothing.

[Gomes] Angola's leaders have said that the general elections should be held first, then there will be talks.

[Madeca] As a bishop, I accept the rationale of others. But the people are doubtful. And they have decided not to participate in the elections.

[Gomes] Some bishops, at the national level, are going to try to persuade the faithful to register. What will happen here?

[Madeca] That was the decision by the Episcopal Conference, of which the Church in Cabinda is a member. Now it is up to the people to accept it or not.

[Gomes] Have you already registered?

[Madeca] Not yet.

[Gomes] But you are going to?

[Madeca] I'm thinking about it. I will examine my conscience and then decide. It is an obligation, you might say.

Speed Up the Dialogue

[Gomes] What can the Church do in this situation?

[Madeca] (pauses) What can the Church do? Be the Church, fulfill its mission as a Church, preach the word of God. But things are difficult. I'm afraid, for example, that if people were annoyed by the Holy Father's words, they will be even more annoyed with the statements made by my colleague, Dom Zacarias.

[Gomes] The Church has played the role of mediator in other instances. Will you men do this here, too?

[Madeca] Some members of the government have contacted me when they come to Cabinda. But as I already said, the solution must begin with a popular referendum.

The leaders of the three factions in FLEC are not getting along with each other and the government wants an interlocutor. But I think they will make progress, even so. At the time of the Alvor Accord, there were three separate movements, too. They were invited and whoever wanted to come, came. The people are suffering a lot. Privations of all sorts. Especially Maiombe, which is in worse shape than the coastal area. We cannot go on this way. It is a crime. I do not know whether it is feasible to wait for the elections. Even the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces For the Liberation of Angola] soldiers are "cacimbados" [waterlogged], as they say here, (laughs) and are causing disturbances. I was almost hit some days ago. They shot into the air only because I was distributing fliers about the Pope's visit. "I thought you were passing out FLEC propaganda," a soldier answered me.

[Gomes] Everyone knows Cabinda's wealth is coveted by both the oil companies and neighboring countries. With FLEC split the way it is, don't you think these elements might exploit an independence solution?

[Madeca] If Cabinda were really an independent nation recognized by the UN or the OAU, the international community would not keep still.

[Gomes] Some of the guerrilla leaders do not even speak Portuguese....

[Madeca] Do you know why not? Because there was no educational system in Cabinda. When I started school, at a mission, I did not take exams. We were left to our own devices. Only the so-called children of the "assimilated" [assimilados] had access to what you might call formal instruction. Many Cabindans emigrated and went outside—to Zaire, the Congo, where they had access to Europe, which educated their children. They are Cabindans, yes, but they speak the language of the countries where they were forced to live. I should say, however, that we are soon going to have cadres here inside.

[Gomes] If you could give any advice to the Angolan leaders, what would you tell them?

[Madeca] I would tell them to speed up the dialogue. To prevent a buildup of hatred that has been present, Cabindan hatred as regards the Angolans.

[Gomes] Do you think voter registration will take place here?

[Madeca] The people say they will not accept it. If they do, perhaps it will be because of intimidation.

[Gomes] If no solution is found by the September elections, do you think the situation will worsen?

[Madeca] It may. The guerrilla warfare is expanding. It had been limited to the municipality of Buco Zao and part of the municipality of Cabinda. Now it has spread to Miconge, Belize, Ncutu, and even here in the capital city. FLEC disturbances have occurred within the city; trucks from Malongo have been burned—things that in the past we never thought would happen.

[Gomes] Do you know how many troops are stationed in Cabinda?

[Madeca] They say there are 15,000.

[Gomes] And Cubans?

[Madeca] The people say there are some Cuban stragglers, but I cannot affirm this categorically.

[Gomes] Would the people of Cabinda accept a commitment from UNITA and MPLA to draft, after the elections, a plan for autonomy that would call for independence as a hypothetical solution in the long run?

[Madeca] (pauses) I personally might accept it. But I do not believe that most of the population would accept it willingly. Even the humbler people, and the youth, are really, really, really....

[Gomes] ...But the FLEC has only a few guerrillas, people say....

[Madeca] There are not many, but they are certainly determined.... You don't know what the Maiombe forest is like. And look: there are so few of them that lumber is no longer being brought into the city....(pause). What are we going to do, as the Church? We are going to appeal to the Lord Most High to heal people's minds. There is no reason for hatred. We all suffered through the same colonization. Today we are hybrids. There are Cabindans who have relatives in Angola, and Angolans with relatives here.

[Gomes] What can Portugal do?

[Madeca] (pauses) In the past there were three treaties with Portugal in which most of these lands were placed under protection. I think Portugal has something to say.

Lesotho

Official Thanks Britain for Aiding Democratization

MB2207051892 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1600 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] The assistant minister of youth and women's affairs, Mrs. Matlelima Hlalele, today conveyed the Lesotho Government's gratitude to the British Government for its assistance in Lesotho's democratization process. She said this when officially opening a one-day United Kingdom-Lesotho aid talk at the Central Bank offices in Maseru.

Mrs. Hlalele said Lesotho's democratization process was influenced by the political changes currently affecting the whole world, including Lesotho.

On referring to the meeting's agenda, the assistant minister said the current drought condition that the country is experiencing is worsening. Following the Geneva

pledging conference, the minister said Lesotho has circulated a specific [word indistinct] appeal for assistance which covers various sectors of the economy.

The British high commissioner to Lesotho, Mr. (Roy Coling), said the traditional relationship between Britain and Lesotho on developmental activities for the last financial year has availed Lesotho of 30 million maloti. He said British aid to Lesotho through the European Community is 5,000 tonnes of maize and Britain gave Lesotho 75,000 maloti for the Lesotho Red Cross to help the needy and the vulnerable groups in the country during the drought crisis.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Expects To Meet Chissano 31 Jul-3 Aug

MB2207115092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has told Radio France International that he expects to meet Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in Rome, the Italian capital, between 31 July and 3 August.

After a meeting with Robert Mugabe, his Zimbabwean counterpart, in Harare on 19 July, the Mozambican head of state had announced he might meet Dhlakama soon.

In the interview he granted to Radio France International, the Renamo chief noted that the fundamental issues to be discussed during the meeting with the president of the Republic would be: the creation of a single army; control over the security services; and the suspension of certain articles of the Constitution.

Radio Mozambique has not yet been able to obtain from the Mozambican authorities any confirmation of the dates reported by Afonso Dhlakama.

UN Report Confirms Renamo Chemical Agent Use

MB2207063592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Text] The NOTICIAS newspaper reports a UN report has confirmed that a chemical agent similar to atropine was used against the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] soldiers who attacked Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] Ngungue base in January.

The report says the aforementioned chemical agent was contained in a shell fired against the FAM forces attacking Ngungue, near the border with South Africa.

Atropine is an alkaloid extracted from *Atropa belladonna* plants.

British experts confirmed earlier this week that chemical weapons had been used against the Mozambican Army at the time. Although they did not specify the type of chemical weapon used, they described it as a nerve agent.

'Substantial Differences' at Rome Talks Noted

MB2107195892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Report from Rome by correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] The government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] today continued discussions on military issues. The discussions resumed on 20 July as part of the Rome peace talks. There are strong indications that substantial differences persist on a number of key issues relating to the single and nonpartisan army intended for the future. Interviews conducted with the heads of the two delegations this afternoon permitted us to confirm that the most controversial issues remain on the negotiating table.

This morning, the sides held two separate sessions, involving the political negotiators, the mediators, and the observers on the one hand, and the military delegations, the observers, and UN officials on the other hand.

Delegation chiefs Armando Guebuza for the government and Raul Domingos for Renamo revealed profound differences on issues of principle. Minister Armando Guebuza confirmed that the sides have not yet reached agreement on the size of the future national and nonpartisan army. Renamo remains committed to a 15,000-strong army, while the government wants the Army to consist of 50,000 men in view of the size of the country and requirements of national sovereignty.

Raul Domingos says that 50,000 men would be excessive because the country lacks the economic conditions to support such an army. For its part, the government says that during the demobilization of the Armed Forces one should see to it that there will be no gaps in national security. Renamo believes that the two armies will be completely demobilized shortly after the signing of a cease-fire and that the future army will be based on volunteers.

The government believes that that criteria could result in a gap during an extremely long phase in that it would be necessary first to have training bases and to decide on the performance on the future unified army.

A new issue came to light today. The government felt that the fate of military cadres currently undergoing training courses abroad should be discussed. Renamo reacted negatively to that. Raul Domingos said, quote: Military cadres undergoing training abroad should not be the subject of special attention during the Rome talks, unquote. Domingos added: Those cadres are being trained with a view to fighting Renamo. Either they return home at once and then come under the umbrella of a joint command, or the government should look after them upon their return, unquote [as heard].

Raul Domingos said that the State Information and Security Service, SISE, should simply be disbanded. He rejected the view that today SISE has a new outlook and working methods. He said that SISE is still the old People's National Security Service [SNASP] under a different name. Raul Domingos noted that in the final stages of the Portuguese colonial and fascist regime, Portugal renamed the International Police for Defense of the State [PIDE] the Directorate General for Security [DGS], but that did not mean that the DGS ceased to be PIDE. Raul Domingos said, quote: SNASP, alias SISE, is geared to political espionage and the execution of opponents to the Mozambican Government. Therefore, we cannot accept SISE because the former structures of the Security Ministry are still in place.

Minister Guebuza told us that it was unacceptable that the state should be left unprotected in that SISE's mission is to advise the state on issues relating to national sovereignty and the security of citizens. Raul Domingos rejected that, saying that those issues should be dealt with jointly by the police and the army.

Another issue came to light today. The government says that there should be a plan to fill the vacuum that will be created between the formation of the future army and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. Security should be maintained in the corridors and strategic economic projects in view of armed groups likely to operate beyond the control of their commanders. Raul Domingos said that Renamo feels that Zimbabwean and Malawian troops should leave the country a week after the signing of the cease-fire.

There are still principled differences between the two sides and no positive development is expected this week. The military delegations have been meeting on their own this afternoon. The political negotiators will meet in Santo Egidio tomorrow in order to respond to a new document that the mediators and the observers drafted today, regarding specific points on the demobilization of surplus military personnel and their social reintegration.

Renamo says that the demobilization and reintegration of personnel should take place up to 48 hours after the signing of a cease-fire and that surplus troops should receive compensation and be sent to their villages or reintegrated into socioeconomic projects. The government sees Renamo's view as a nonstarter because 48 hours is a very short period to guarantee tranquillity during the delicate phase of reintegration.

Students in Moscow Suspend Strike, Leave Embassy

MB2207131092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Report from Moscow by Radio Mozambique correspondent Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpt] The Mozambican students in the former Soviet Union have decided to stop their strike temporarily. Emilio Manhique, Radio Mozambique's Moscow

correspondent, reports the students have also decided to abandon the premises of the Mozambican Embassy in Moscow, which they had occupied on 13 July. Their decision follows four meetings with Mozambican Health Minister Leonardo Simao, who went to Moscow at the head of a Mozambican Government team.

In a message delivered to Health Minister Leonardo Simao and addressed to the Mozambican Council of Ministers, the students expressed their full disagreement with the explanations the Mozambican Government has given concerning student allowance increases. Nevertheless, they have decided to stop the strike to allow the Mozambique Government time to find solutions and to respond to their demands in the near future. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Chiluba Pledges To Investigate Corruption Charges

MB2107202792 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] President Chiluba has said that allegations of corruption being leveled at his government will have to be investigated before any action can be taken against culprits. In his reaction to the resignation of two cabinet ministers from his nine-month-old cabinet, who have cited corruption as their main reason for leaving, the president said he would be a very ruthless president if he acted under pressure.

President Chiluba said this in an answer to questions placed at a meeting of businessmen, farmers, government workers, and fishermen in Samfya Council chambers. Mr. Chiluba, who reacted calmly to the resignation of Science, Technical Education, and Vocational Training Minister Mr. Akashambatwa Mbikusita Lewanika from government, observed that the oath of office he took demanded that he be fair to all. He said when allegations were made as in the case now, it is only fair that these are investigated and only upon concrete evidence would action be taken, vowing that he will not succumb to pressure.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe on Food Aid, Land Acquisition Program

MB2207051692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2031 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] Avoca, Zimbabwe July 21 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government will this month spend ZD [Zimbabwe dollar] 48 million to feed 4.5 million starving Zimbabweans, President Robert Mugabe said on Tuesday [21

July]. Addressing 4,000 people at a rally at Avoca, 210km southeast of Bulawayo, Mr Mugabe said the government would ensure that food reached every corner of the country. "This month alone 48 million dollars has been spent on feeding people affected by the drought throughout the country." The government had diverted funds from other projects to ensure that no one died of hunger in the country.

In Matebeleland South Province alone, 231,816 people had applied for drought relief food this month and the government would spend ZD 2.5 million to feed them, he said.

The amount the government was spending on feeding people following this year's devastating drought had more than doubled in less than three months, owing to depleting food reserves. Half the total Zimbabwean population was in need of food handouts, the president said.

Mr Mugabe said the government would move in speedily to acquire more land for both people and livestock. "It is a saddening feature that our cattle are dying when we have vast areas of land full of grass, but we are being told that the land does not belong to us. Zimbabwe is ours but the land is not ours. That has to stop," said Mr Mugabe to applause.

The government, through the relevant ministries, would proceed with "vigour and courage" to designate and purchase land for resettlement following the promulgation of the Land Acquisition Act. Mr Mugabe said concern had been voiced in "certain quarters and in Britain" that the act was designed to chase whites away from the country.

He said this was not so. The act was meant to correct past injustices and inequities. "The people own the land and the people must have the land. Whites must be part of the people, but we cannot be aliens in our own country."

Ivory Coast

Parliament Rejects Bill on Tax Exemption for Firms*AB2107120692 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
16 Jul 92 p 2*

[Article by Chantal Marie Ozoua: "National Assembly—Government Rebuffed"]

[Excerpts] Did the Alassane Dramane Ouattara government begin its descent into hell on 14 July when two of its ministers—one in charge of commerce and the other a minister delegate in charge of economy and finance—were sent back to their offices empty-handed? Indeed, by refusing to pass the "bill ratifying the ordinance granting tax exemption for profits made by companies set up to take over industrial firms in distress," the members of Parliament wanted to tell the prime minister that they were fed up with seeing themselves virtually relegated to the role of a rubber stamp.

Practically since the opening of the current parliamentary session, Alassane Dramane Ouattara has been considering this institution as less than nothing, depriving it de jure and de facto of its prerogatives. Thus, under the state enterprise privatization scheme, even though the only law voted by Parliament should have determined the rules of the game in accordance with Article 41 of our Constitution, the head of government defied the texts and went ahead to privatize the state's patrimony in his own way; a real jumble sale in which, according to Antoine Glaser's book, only relations of friendship played the determinant role. It was far beyond any common sense or constitutional order. [passage omitted]

Today, our MP's "growl" has not only proved us right but also calls for reason on the part of all Ivoirians. When a head of government tramples on republican rules, we should not allow him to have his own way. The message is loud and clear. Since we have a sovereign Constitution, he must either bow to it by complying with it or resign and give way to others. These are the only choices.

The MP's demonstrated the point clearly because there was no urgency dictating the need for this bill. This ordinance was simply mean. It was adopted by the government in utter disregard for the rudiments of constitutional order. Indeed, the prime minister preempted the Republic itself. [passage omitted]

This kind of ordinance with juicy consequences for those who take over bankrupt firms clearly shows the connivance that very often exists between the government and purchasers. And yet, when we point such things out we are either taken to task by a servile press or reduced to silence by lawsuits. In the interest of open government and discipline, it is high time our MPs, before passing any such ordinances, demanded comprehensive information that would enable them to know these firms which are set up to take over bankrupt enterprises in distress. To this end, they need to know who are taking

over these juicy businesses which turn a 3-billion-CFA-franc deficit into a 605-million-CFA-franc profit in less than a year without paying a cent into the state's coffers at a time these coffers are particularly empty!

For once, we must support our MPs and keep a watchful eye on a government that is prepared to sell off the state's patrimony or turn our economy into a trade fair where unscrupulous economic speculators come to butter their bread at our expense. [passage omitted]

Paper on Visits by IMF, Burkina Faso Heads*AB2207115692 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
20 Jul 92 pp 3, 4*

[Article by Marie Chantal Ozoua: "The Real Reasons Behind The Camdessus-Compaore Shuttle;" first paragraph is LA VOIE introduction; boldface as published]

[Text] Last weekend's political timetable was particularly busy. After nearly five months of absence from the country, only the head of state's return could have prompted such a revival of activity. Indeed, in the past, we were used to seeing such diplomatic shuttles as soon as the African political situation was subject to disturbances and yet after the Dakar summit, everything seemed to have settled down. We must therefore state the real significance and reasons behind the successive visits by Michel Camdessus, the IMF director general, and Blaise Compaore, the president of Burkina Faso and current chairman of the West African Economic Community [CEAO].

Let us begin with the IMF boss. LA VOIE was the first news organ to announce his visit and his arrival confirmed our thesis about the acute economic crisis we are facing. Obviously, our country is shaken by a serious political crisis which is also the consequence of an economic crisis that an incompetent government, in spite of all its boastful statements, has been unable to control; a government which, in order to conceal its failure, has embarked on an unprecedented act of conjuring in the belief that its failure is "naturally" due to the ongoing democratic process.

The Alassane Dramane Ouattara Plan [PADO], which was intended to regulate our lives in a gendarme-like fashion, has not achieved the expected results and its creator, Alassane Dramane Ouattara, is now in a predicament. Perhaps, he is a very convincing technocrat in international financial institutions (we did say perhaps), but as head of government he has made a poor show. He has never initiated "the" necessary "dialogue" (to use the same words used by Mr. Camdessus in Ouagadougou on 19 July) for this type of enterprise. He has just restricted himself to the kind of self-reliance that is incompatible with this type of position.

We will not stop saying it: A prime minister, a minister, is, above all, a politician. In an administration, experts belong to specialized offices or units, but our government was meant to appear only as an impressive team of

experts and for once, we agree with Martin Bouygues (president of a French industrial group) who said that "he (our prime minister) is not a politician." Consequently, he is not capable of initiating the necessary "dialogue" for reaching "a consensus on joint efforts."

This said, we believe that Mr. Camdessus spoke in clear terms. In other words, the concerns or anxiety we expressed in our columns, without indulging in "Ivorian pessimism," were confirmed by his television interview with our colleague Degny Maixent. The IMF director general did indeed acknowledge that there were some points of divergence between the Ivory Coast and the IMF.

"There are no major points of divergence, but there is a dialogue, a dialogue between people who are in charge of major interests...it is quite normal...if the discussions sometimes become frenetic. If there were no points of divergence, we would make a strange couple." So, we did not make anything up. Better still, according to Michel Camdessus, these points of divergence resulted from "the differences in the strategies propounded here and there." In these conditions, it is difficult to speak of a suspension in ties. It is more appropriate to speak of a break in ties since the various protagonists have divergent views on conceiving the strategy, and yet this strategy is essential for the continuation of discussions. Each of us knows that in order to achieve dialogue, there is an absolute need for a platform for discussion and this platform demands that the strategy, that is the pursued goal should, at least, be the same for all.

Besides, the IMF boss gave us some chills when, in reference to the second phase of our recovery program, he informed us that he had "discussed the major outlines of the strategies with the president of the Republic," adding that he had arrived in Abidjan with two instruments in his bags for helping out the Ivory Coast. These two instruments are said to be particularly efficient for dealing not only with the short-term financial balance, but also with the medium-term structural problem of countries facing serious difficulties.

Here are therefore the true reasons for this visit:

First, we have learned that our country is in "serious difficulty," whereas the Alassane Dramane Ouattara government has been telling us that we have reached the end of the tunnel and that a new and promising day is dawning in the country. But that is not the case.

Next, Mr. Michel Camdessus has brought very strong remedies for the Ivory Coast. What are these remedies?

The first of these instruments, he said, is our consolidated structural adjustment facility. He added: We have obtained permission from our board of directors to put the Ivory Coast henceforth on the list of countries that could benefit from this facility.

In actual fact he meant we have beaten about the bush, misusing subtle terms like recovery and revival to avoid facing reality. It is now clear that the first remedy is a

consolidated structural adjustment program [CSAP]. Thus, we have now moved from the stage of a medium-income to a low-income country in order to benefit from IMF grants.

So, our country can now have access to the "international bread line" with its cup in hand. A few years ago, we were fighting to build a good image of ourselves on the world scene by hoisting ourselves onto the rank of medium-income countries like Egypt, Gabon, and Nigeria and now here we are with the CSAP, sharing the same rank as Lesotho, Sudan, Chad, Sierra Leone, and so on...To tell the truth, we must really tighten our belts because the hardship now begins for Ivorians.

He presented the second instrument with euphemisms which only confirm what we have just said. "The Munich summit finally acknowledged, based on requests from us, France, and other friendly countries, that countries like the Ivory Coast should be able to benefit not only from very light conditions for their debt rescheduling, but also from the reduction of their outstanding debt after such services have been extended to the poorest countries." No comment.

Obviously, Camdessus came to Abidjan with the following items in his bags:

First, some truths to enable us to see our real situation in regard to this endless crisis.

Second, two instruments which allow us to guess how we will be managed in the days ahead; we will be given drastic remedies.

In conclusion, it is to prevent us from having false illusions about any hypothetical improvement in the prices of our raw materials that the IMF managing director stated that "no one can impose an artificial rule on the market. The markets exist and one must adjust to them..."

It is therefore understandable why the IMF boss did not mince words in saying the following to all those who, with their so-called economic recovery plan, claim that the devaluation of the CFA franc is the only missing element needed for the success of their plan: "The IMF's stand is that when there is a problem of competitiveness, it is always better to tackle it from its root instead of curing the symptom which is the value of a currency on the market. It is always better to tackle the economic roots of problems."

On this issue, we cannot help being seduced by Camdessus' views and for this reason we have established a link between the visit of President Blaise Compaore, current chairman of the West African Monetary Union [UMOA], and that of Michel Camdessus.

Now, let us talk about President Blaise Compaore's visit. According to reliable sources, since the return of the Ivorian head of state, his prime minister has been trying

to convince him of the opportuneness, if not the necessity of devaluing the CFA franc, a sine qua non condition for the PADO to succeed.

The president of the Republic, as usual, reportedly asked his head of government to exercise some patience so that he could hold discussions with all concerned, particularly the IMF boss, before making up his mind. The IMF boss therefore found it opportune to begin his visit to the subregion with Dakar, after Mauritania, to discuss the issue with President Abdou Diouf, who is somewhat the "beacon of democracy" of the new Africa, and especially, in order to meet officials of the Central Bank of West African States [BCEAO], particularly its interim governor Charles Banny.

The interim governor, in conformity with the decisions made by the BCEAO member states, is against the devaluation of the CFA. Better still, the current UMOA chairman, Blaise Compaore, made it a point to travel personally to Yamoussoukro to brief the dean of the BCEAO member countries on the serious consequences such a devaluation could have on the region. Therefore, Mr. Camdessus, through the IMF's stand, has only confirmed the stand of the various partners involved.

Another issue that was raised at the last meeting of UMOA economy and finance ministers was Mr. Banny's position as acting BCEAO governor. Indeed, the Burkinate minister of finance who is the current chairman of the UMOA Council of Ministers, has reportedly demanded that the acting governor, Mr. Banny, be confirmed purely and simply as substantive governor, because, as the minister said, it is inadmissible to reserve a job for someone who has been called to take up another assignment. The minister reportedly met with the categorical refusal of his Ivorian counterpart and of the national BCEAO director. All these issues are expected to reappear on the agenda of the forthcoming CEAO and Economic Community of West African States summits. In any case, almost all UMOA member states are reportedly in support of confirming the interim governor.

Evidently, President Blaise Compaore had every good reason to visit Yamoussoukro last week, and according to reliable sources, President Houphouet-Boigny gave him a certain number of assurances concerning the devaluation issue...and others.

Last week's renewed diplomatic activities were not, therefore, coincidental. Everything was "diplomatically" constructed. Michel Camdessus caused quite a stir in Ouagadougou on 19 July, when he repeated that for any recovery program to succeed, it must be backed by a spirit of democracy and by national consensus.

Liberia

ULIMO-NPFL Fighting Approaching Monrovia

AB2107173092 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 21 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, has been pouring cold water on reports of serious fighting between his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy], the clashes seem to be getting worse. He has dismissed most border skirmishes in an area where West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces are supposed to be setting up a buffer zone. The two factions clashed in Grand Cape Mount County and Lofa County in the last few weeks. But now it seems the fighting has been closer to Monrovia, from where Klon Hine telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to refugees arriving in Monrovia, ULIMO has now advanced into Bomi County. The refugees speak of intense battles between ULIMO and Taylor's NPFL. In a statement today, ECOMOG confirmed that there was trouble in Bomi County but it did not say how heavy the fighting was. ECOMOG ordered both sides to stop fighting immediately so that a buffer zone could be established.

Apparently the fighting is taking place not far off from the Monrovia-Kle Bridge, 20 miles west of Monrovia. I understand from independent sources that the NPFL fighters have now stopped commercial and relief vehicles from traveling the road from Monrovia to Bomi and Cape Mount Counties. Relief vehicles which set out for the area last week were turned back because of the deteriorating security situation.

I understand that fighting is also going on in lower Lofa County and casualties are said to be heavy on both sides. Some 46 refugees who fled that fighting have arrived in Monrovia over the past 48 hours. [end recording]

However serious the current fighting is in Liberia, ULIMO is threatening to make things worse for the NPFL. ULIMO fighters based in Sierra Leone say they intend to take control of the Bomi Hills area soon. And Alhaji Koromah's MRM [Movement for the Redemption of Muslims in Liberia] faction based in Guinea are talking of a big new offensive as well. Charles Lyndon Thorny has been talking to ULIMO officers in both Guinea and Sierra Leone. He telexed us this report from Freetown:

[Begin studio announcer recording] ULIMO field commander, Brigadier General Russel Johnson, told me that his forces would take Bomi Hills in Liberia before July 26th, Liberia's day of independence. Gen. Johnson said yesterday that his most cherished goal at the moment is to chase the leader of the NPFL, Mr. Charles Taylor and his forces out of Liberia so as to give all Liberians a peace of mind. He said that ULIMO fighters are liberators who are not bent on imposing anyone on the country, but determined to give the people of Liberia peace and stability in their God-given land. A strong warning has also been sent to civilian residents of Bomi Hills to leave immediately as ULIMO was poised for an all-out offensive to capture and liberate the area.

Meanwhile, Mandingos in Nzerekore, the forest region of neighboring Guinea, told me that the Movement for the Redemption of Muslims in Liberia, MRM, is all set to launch an attack from Guinea, not only on the NPFL but also on the interim regime in Monrovia. The Mandingos told me that their first attack will be on Lofa County in the north of Liberia. Asked why they would want to attack Liberia, one of them said, and I quote: We are not attacking Liberia, rather we are going to attack those crooks behind rebel lines and those in Monrovia riding posh cars. We Mandingos have suffered for too long and it is about time all realize that Liberia belongs to all tribes, end of quote.

All efforts failed to contact Alhaji Koromah, the self-styled leader of the MRM, in Conakry. [end recording]

NPFL Says Attempt on Taylor's Life Foiled

AB2207121792 Paris AFP in English 0125 GMT
22 Jul 92

[By James Dorbor] txt

[Excerpt] Monrovia, July 22 (AFP)—Representatives of Charles Taylor's rebels Tuesday said they had foiled an attempt on Taylor's life by Liberia's interim government and "some elements" of the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

ECOMOG field commander Ishaya Bakut described the accusation as "propaganda," while a spokesman for the interim government described it as "rubbish and baloney".

Rebel-controlled Harbel radio monitored here alleged that ECOMOG and the interim government, led by Amos Sawyer, had planned to "invade" rebel-held territory, known here as "Taylorland," and assassinate the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). The radio said suspects had been arrested, but did not say how many. It gave no further details.

NPFL radio also alleged that an unidentified military aircraft was involved in a "reconnaissance mission" over NPFL territory, and warned it would shoot down any aircraft flying over the rebel-controlled area without prior notice. [passage omitted]

ECOMOG Urges ULIMO, NPFL To Cease Hostilities

AB2107171592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], says it is urging the United

Liberation Movement for Democracy, ULIMO, and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the NPFL, to stop all forms of aggression against one another to allow for a coordinated encampment and disarmament of all fighters in the interior of Liberia.

In a release issued yesterday in Monrovia, ECOMOG said it is specifically urging ULIMO to immediately stop further activities along the Monrovia-Kle junction, the Bomi Highway, and the Monrovia-Kle-Bo Bridge Highway to facilitate the peacekeeping force's efforts to put in the buffer zone at the Liberia-Sierra Leonean border. The release further called on all involved in putting any obstacles in the way to carrying out the encampment and disarmament of all warring factions to remove such.

Nigeria

Candidate Denies Reports of Offering To Step Down

AB2207105292 Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
24 Jun 92 p 7

[Text] A Presidential aspirant on the platform of the National Republic Convention (NRC) has denied reports which alleged that he had offered to step down for another aspirant in the party.

Addressing newsmen, in Lagos, Alhaji Shehu Musa described the report as mischievous and misleading.

He said that he had no intention of stepping down for anyone in the race adding that his rumoured withdrawal must have emanated from those who might have become jittery over the enthusiastic reception he has been receiving lately.

The aspirant re-affirmed his determination to contest the presidential primaries of his party.

Alhaji Musa who was former chairman of the National Population Commission (NPC) also commented on the last census exercise. He argued that the issues relating to the census have been sufficiently addressed by him as to warrant no further comments.

Alhaji Musa said that he has confidence in the ability of the current members of the NPC to deal appropriately with all the issues raised.

He assured all his supporters nationwide that he was resolved to avail Nigerians of his tremendous experience in government for a successful third Republic.

Meanwhile the aspirant is continuing his campaign tour of the country with a visit to some northern states this week.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

23 July 1992

